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Miscellaneous.

Children Biting their Finger Nails.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes: A circumstance has come to my knowledge in regard to children biting their nails, which I feel in duty bound to make more generally known, if possible Something over a year ago, there died in our neighborhood a bright little girl of seven years and no one, not even the physicians, could tell what caused her death; but some time after a case came to their knowledge of a child's dying under similar circumstances, on which a post mortem examination was had, and it was found that she had bit off her finger nails and swallowed them, and they were found sticking in her stomach, which was ulcerated wherever they stuck. In the case in this neighborhood, the parents had known of her biting her nails, but thought nothing of it until the other case was told them. They now suppose that was the cause of her death, and these parents, being in school one day and seeing my little girl of seven years looking pale and having the nose bleed in school just as theirs did, they came directly and told us what they had learned. My wife questioned our little girl to know if she bit her nails, and she said she had. We asked her if she swallowed them; she said she had sometimes, which very much alarmed us, although we hope to save her, but the result is known to Him only by whom the hairs of our heads are all numbered.

Value of National Bank Notes.

Mr Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, has recently published a very interesting letter in relation to the responsibility of the Government for the notes issued by National Banks, which is of sufficient importance to require comment, so that the subject may be thoroughly understood. The United States Government holds in all cases, its own bonds for the full amount of the notes that can be issued by a National Bank, and ten per cent. additional. The United States also issue the notes to the banks which put them in circulation, so that all frauds by over issues can be prevented. The very serious question which has been mooted in relation to these issues is this:—Suppose that in the market value United States bonds depreciate more than ten per cent. below par, and a bank should fail, what security have noteholders for the redemption of the full amount of notes exceeding the market value of the bonds? In other words, is the Government bound to redeem the bank issues, dollar for dollar? In reply to this inquiry, Mr Spinner says, that in addition to the bonds the Government has a paramount lien upon the assets of the bank, to make good all losses. But suppose that the bank should utterly fail, and have no "assets," what then? In reply to this inquiry Mr Spinner says, "the Government is to redeem every dollar of the National Bank note currency." He says that the Government undertakes specifically that the bonds shall not depreciate more than ten per cent, and if they do, the Government undertakes that the bank circulation shall be paid. It is provided that the notes of all National Banks shall be a legal tender to the United States for all dues except customs, and they must be received at the depositories when offered, whether the bank has failed or not. How this will work is shown by the case of the First National Bank of Attica, N Y, which failed about fourteen months since. Notice was given by the Government that the notes of that bank would be redeemed, but up to this time they have not all come in, and the interest upon the bonds held by Government exceeds to day by one thousand dollars, the amount of all notes of that bank which have been presented for redemption.

There is another matter which bears upon this question beyond these principles, and that is that the United States, in case of a National Bank failure, has a paramount lien on the assets. Even if the deposit bonds should be worth only ninety per cent. of the principle, everything else that the bank owns, including the capital stock and the individual liabilities of stockholders for the amount, become assets in the hands of the United States for the payment of the notes. Under the most unfavorable circumstances, therefore, of a National Bank failure there could scarcely arise a case in which the difference between the current rates of United States bonds and ninety per cent. of their amount could not be made up in one way or another. Mr Spinner says that the position of the United States Government towards holders of National Bank notes is not that of a trustee, responsible only for an honest use of the trust funds, it is really an endorser, and responsible for the issues of the bank in every event. The community, we undertake to say, has always thus understood the matter; but the opinion of Mr Spinner, whose knowledge is great, and whose authority to speak is ample, places the matter beyond all chance for further controversy.

REMARKABLE HISTORY OF A TORPEDO BOAT.—General Maury's report of the defence of Mobile narrates the eventful history of a torpedo boat as follows:

It was built of boiler iron, was about thirty-five feet long, and was manned by a crew of nine men, eight of whom worked the propeller by hand. The ninth steered the boat, and regulated her movements below the surface of the water. She could be submerged at pleasure to any desirable depth, or could be propelled upon the surface. In smooth, still water, her movements were exactly controlled, and her speed was about four knots. It was intended that she should approach any vessel lying at anchor, pass under her keel, and drag a floating torpedo, which would explode on striking the side or bottom of the ship attacked.

She could remain submerged more than half an hour without inconvenience to her crew.

Soon after her arrival in Charleston, Lieutenant Payne, of the Confederate navy, with eight others, volunteered to attack the Federal fleet with her. While preparing for their expedition the swell of a passing steamer caused the boat to sink suddenly, and all hands, except Lieutenant Payne, who at the moment was standing in the open hatchway, perished. She was soon raised and again made ready for service. Lieutenant Payne again volunteered to command her. While lying near Fort Sumter she capsized and sunk in deep water, drowning all hands except her commander and two others.

Being again raised and prepared for action, Mr. Aunly, one of the constructors, made an experimental cruise in her in Cooper river.

While submerged at great depth, from some unknown cause, she became unmanageable and remained for many days on the bottom of the river with her crew of nine dead men.

A fourth time was the boat raised, and Lieutenant Dixon, of Mobile, of the Twenty-first volunteers, with eight others, went out of Charleston harbor with her and attacked and sunk the Federal steamer Housatonic.

Her mission at last accomplished, she disappeared forever with her crew. Nothing is known of their fate, but it is believed they went down with the enemy.

The new Roman Catholic Cathedral in New York will require ten years to complete it, and, though it is estimated that $2,000,000 will do the work, we incline to the opinion that $10,000,000 will be expended when this temple is completed in each and every part. In the rear is to be a chapel, fronting on Madison avenue, seventy five feet, and will itself be fully as large as an ordinary church. We could better appreciate the immense size of this cathedral when we entered within the walls, which are now laid to the height of twenty feet. The interior looks like a large field. At present only about forty workmen are employed on the building.—The Archbishop's house is to be in the rear, on Madison avenue.

TOBACCO AND HEART DISEASE.—M. Decaisne, in a communication to the Academie des Sciences, exhibits another clause in the heavy bill of indictment against the abuse of tobacco. He states that in the course of three years, he has met among eighty-three inveterate smokers, twenty-one instances, of making intermittence of the pulse, occurring in men from twenty-seven to forty-two years of age, and not to be explained by organic lesion of the heart. The absence of such lesion or other condition of health capable of inducing intermission of the action of the heart, and the fact that, in nine of these instances, in which, the use of tobacco was abandoned, the normal action of the organ was restored, M. Decaisne believes, will justify him in concluding that, in certain subjects, the abuse of tobacco may give rise to conditions which may be termed "narcotism of the heart," characterized by intermission in the movement of that organ and the pulsation of the radical artery, and that in some cases, a suspension or diminution in the practice of smoking is sufficient to cause the entire disappearance of the irregularity.

Medical Times and Gazette.

EFFECTS OF WINE ON DISEASE.—Dr. Gale observes, in his treatise on disease, the great use of wine in Frane is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the gravel. In the French colonies, where pure wine is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where Samburg port wine is the principal beverage, not only the gout, but the gravel are scarcely known. Dr. La Porte relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effects of the Samburg port wine on gout, the case of Dr. Davaran, who was attacked with the gout at the age of 25, and had it severely till he was upwards of 50, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet, but for four years preceding the time when his case had been given to Dr. La Porte to lay before the public, he had by advice used Samburg port wine, and had no return of the gout afterwards.—*London Post.*

GOLD.—The following estimates have been recently made of the yield of gold and silver during the eighteen years extending from 1848 to 1866:

The total production of gold all over the world during that period was valued at $3,341,500 000, or at the average rate of $185,638,888 per annum. The weight of the whole would be 6,157 tons, nine-tenths fine, or 5,542 tons averdupois of fine gold, equal to 307½ tons per annum. The silver product of the same period was valued at $1,629.460,000, or at an average of $90,-022,222. The weight of this nine-tenths fine would be 47,743 tons, or 43,969 tons of pure silver, equal to 1,132 tons a year, or in the proportion of about eight tons of silver to one of gold.

WHAT TAXES WE PAY.

A northern paper gives some interesting statistics, which are of special interest just now, when it is proposed to pledge the faith of the government to the payment of the debts of "friendly republics."

The public revenue from taxes, direct and indirect, during each of the fiscal years 1865-6 and 1866-7 is officially estimated at $525,000 000, say 16.50 per head of the total population of the United States—being thirty-four per cent. more than is paid by the population of Great Britain and Ireland, and about one hundred per cent more than is paid by the people of France.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF North Carolina.

We, the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State, having consolidated the same as adopted on the eighteenth day of December, A. D., one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, with the amendments thereto, which were ratified on the eleventh day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, together with sundry amendments adopted in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and other amendments adopted by this Convention, do ordain and establish the following Constitution for the State:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

SEC. 2. The people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

SEC. 3. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

SEC. 4. The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of government ought to be forever separte and distinct from each other.

SEC. 5. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

SEC. 6. Elections of members to serve as representatives in General Assembly ought to be free.

SEC. 7. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

SEC. 8. No freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

SEC. 9. No freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used: The Legislature may, however provide other modes of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

SEC. 10. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel nor unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 11. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 12. No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived, of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

SEC. 13. Every freeman, restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

SEC. 14. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

SEC. 15. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

SEC. 16. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

SEC. 17. The people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the State; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

SEC. 18. The people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

SEC. 19. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

SEC. 20. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

SEC. 21. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 22 No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 23. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

SEC. 24. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

SEC. 25. Slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited within the State.

SEC. 26. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

SEC. 27. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 28. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to-wit: a Senate and House of Commons.

SEC. 2. The Senate shall consist of fifty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and elected by districts; which districts shall remain as they are until the first session of the General Assembly after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and at such session, and then every ten years thereafter, shall be laid off by the General Assembly, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the three years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

SEC. 3. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their entire respective white population, and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of white population.

SEC. 4. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off; and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

SEC. 5. In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the white population in the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties, which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire white population aforesaid, by the number of representatives less the number assigned to the said counties. To each containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively; and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SEC. 6 No new county shall be formed and established, unless there shall be, within the proposed boundaries thereof, the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire white population of the State, and if the population of the county, or any of the counties, from which it may be proposed to form or establish the same, shall thereby be reduced below the one hundred and twntieth part of the entire white population of the State.

SEC 7. Each member of the Senate shall be not less than thirty years of age; shall have resided in the State five years; shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed, and shall continue to possess, in the county which he represents, a freehold of one hundred acres of land, or the value of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. Every man of the age of twenty-one years, who may have been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months, and of the district in which he proposes to vote, six months next before the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he may then reside.

SEC. 10. Every man of the age of twenty-one years, who may have been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months next before the day of election, and of the county in which he proposes to vote for six months next before the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he shall then reside.

Sec. 11. Each person elected to the Senate or House of Commons, shall hold his seat from the time of his election until the next bennial election.

Sec. 12. The Senate and House of Commons shall meet biennially, and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

Sec. 13. The House of Commons shall choose their own speaker and other officers.

Sec. 14. The Lieutenant Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall not vote, unless they be equally divided.

Sec. 15. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a speaker *pro tempore* in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sec. 16. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members; shall sit upon its own adjournments from day to day; prepare bills to be passed into laws; direct writs for supplying intermediate vacancies; and may also jointly adjourn to any future day or place.

Sec. 17. The style of the acts shall be "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, as follows:"

SEC. 18. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses,

Sec. 19. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he is qualified under the Constitution of the State to take his seat.

Sec. 20. The General Assembly shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony, in any individual case, but may pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony.

Sec. 21. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of any infamous crime; but shall have the power to pass general laws regulating the same.

Sec. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directions and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 23. No law shall be passed to raise a loan of money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities and towns, to do so, unless the bill for that purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the General Assembly, and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by a majority of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and unless the yeas and nays, on the second and third readings of the bill, shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 24. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

Sec. 25. If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, whenever the General Assembly is not in session, writs of election may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law

Sec. 26. Neither House shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all its members be present.

Sec. 27. Each House shall keep a journal of all its proceedings, which shall be printed, and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 28. Upon motion made and seconded in either House by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered on the journals.

Sec. 29. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 30. The General Assembly, at each biennial session, shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years, and until others may be appointed in their places.

Sec. 31. In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Governor, and Lieutenant Governor of the State, who shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such times and places as members of the General Assembly are elected.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years; shall have attained the age of thirty years; shall have been a resident of the State for five years next before the day of election, and shall have therein a freehold in lands and tenements of the value of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time fixed for his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible for more than four years in any term of six years, unless the office shall have been cast no him as Lieutenant Governor or Speaker of one of the Houses of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes for Governor, shall be Governor; and the person having the highest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor, shall be Lieutenant Governor; but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in number of votes for either office, one of them shall be chosen to fill the office by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such a manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office, on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before ayn Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorized to administer the same.

Sec. 7. The Lieutenant Governor shall possess the same qualifications for office, as are required for the Governor, and shall hold his office for the like term.

Sec. 8. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, each, shall take an oath, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, he is eligible, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to the office, to which he has been elected.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall be Commander-in Chief of the Militia; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the Militia for the public safety.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly for the contingencies of government, and be accountable to them for the same; he shall have the power of granting pardons and reprieves, except when the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or unless the law shall otherwise direct; in which latter case, he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of government, limited and restrained as by this Constitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the State; and shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session, at any time, when, in his opinion, the exigencies of the State may require it.

Sec. 11. In case of the impeachment of the Governor or his removal from office, by death, inability to discharge the duties of office, resignation or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease.

Sec. 12. Whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall, for like causes, become incompetent to discharge the powers and duties of the office of Governor, they shall devolve on the Speaker of the Senate;—and in case of his death, or incompetency for like causes, they shall devolve on the Speaker of the House of Commons; and for such time as there shall be no Speakers in fact, the persons last acting as such shall be deemed Speakers for the purpose aforesaid.

Sec. 13. In cases of a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, or any other person called to fill the office, shall be qualified before any Justice of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 14. The Lieutenant Governor, while presiding in the Senate, shall receive the same pay as the Speaker of the House of Commons, and he shall receive no other compensation, except when he is acting as Governor.

Sec. 15. There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called the great seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions.

Sec. 16. The Council of State shall consist of seven persons, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; four members shall be a quorum; Their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a journal to be kept for that purpose only and signed by the members present;—against any part of which any member present may enter his dissent; and such journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by either House.

Sec. 17. In every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is by the Constitution of the State, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of the State, to fill such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in one Supreme Court; in Superior Courts of law and Courts of Equity; in County Courts; and in Justices of the Peace; and in such other Courts as by the Constitution and Laws may be allowed.

Sec. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and two Associate Justices, who shall be elected to their respective offices by the joint vote of the two House of the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. The Superior Courts of law and Courts of Equity shall consist of one or more Judges, to be elected in like manner.

Sec. 4. The Justice of the Supreme and the Judges of the Superior Courts of law and Courts of Equity, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and at stated times, shall receive for their services an adequate salary, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 5. There shall be two terms of the Supreme Court. to be held at the seat of Government, in every year; the commencement of the terms to be, as nearly as may be, half a year apart; and the Court at each term shall sit for the dispatch of business so long as shall be necessary.

Sec. 6. A Superior Court shall be held semiannually at least, in every county in the State, and shall sit for the dispatch of business for such time as may be directed by law, but for not less than six days, unless its business shall be sooner disposed of. The General Assembly may, however, direct more than two terms of the Superior Courts to be held in the year; in which case the Assembly may, if deemed advisable, increase the number of terms of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 7. County Courts shall be held quarterly at least, in each year, in the several counties, by the Justices of the Peace therein, of whom not less than three shall be a quorum, and the sessions of the Court shall continue at least six days, unless the business be sooner disposed of.

Sec. 8. The General Assembly, in its discretion, may establish Courts for incorporated cities and towns, with such jurisdiction in civil causes as may be prescribed.

Sec. 9. The General Assembly may also establish police courts for such cities and towns, with power to try and punish petty misdemeanors committed within the limits of such cities and towns, and in violation of their by-laws.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly, at its first session after the office of Attorney General shall become vacant, and from time to time thereafter, shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which Solicitors of the State shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

Sec. 11. Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their office for six years. The number shall not exceed two for every thousand of the population according to the census next preceding the election, but the General Assembly may allow three additional Justices for each county-seat, and incorporated towns: *Provided*, Said incorporated town, being other than that in which the county-seat is located, shall contain three hundred inhabitants. The General Assembly shall provide for districting the several counties, and the Justices shall reside in their respective districts; and there shall be a separate election for each district. The next General Assembly shall enact the necessary laws to carry into effect the provisions of this section; and at the first County Court after the the election, the term of office of the present Justices shall expire. The General Assembly may provide for the election of Justices to fill vacancies.

Sec. 12. There shall be a Sheriff, coroner or coroners, and constables in each county within the State.

ARTICLE V.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

SECTION 1. No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of both the old and new Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in any civil department of the State.

Sec. 2. No member of the Senate, or of the House of Commons shall be eligible to any office within the gift of the General Assembly, during the time for which he may be elected.

Sec. 3. No person who may have been Public Treasurer, or any other receiver of the public moneys, shall be eligible to any office or place of trust or profit, until he shall have fully accounted with the proper authorities for all moneys which may have come to his hands.

Sec. 4. No clergyman, or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

Sec. 5. No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or under this State, or any other State or government, or under any department of the United States, or of this State, or of any other State, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit, under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia or justices of the peace.

Sec. 6. Any Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Justice or Judge, against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly may act thereon.

Sec. 7. Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal practice in office, the commission of such Justices shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

Sec. 8. No person shall be deemed qualified to vote in any election, or appointment to any office, or place established by the Constitution, or by the General Assembly, or deemed eligible to such office or place, who shall have been adjudged guilty of felony, or of any infamous crime, unless such person shall have been fully pardoned, or restored to credit in a mode prescribed by law; and every person adjudged guilty of man-slaughter and discharged, shall be deemed to be pardoned.

Sec. 9, Every person who may hold an office or place of trust or profit under the State, or any department thereof, and every person allowed to vote for such person shall be a white person and a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 10. The term white person, as used in this Constitution, shall include all who have less than one-sixteenth of negro blood.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT.

SECTION 1. The Governor, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of the State (except Justices of the Peace and militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any Article of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

Sec. 2. Judgment, in case of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State; but the party convicted, may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

Sec. 3. The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment: The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments: No person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence.

ARTICLE VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All commissions shall run in the name of the State of North Carolina, and bear test and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test and be signed by the clerks of the respective courts. Indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SEC. 2. A school or schools shall be established by the General Assembly, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

Sec. 3. No foreigner shall be deemed a citizen of the State until he shall have been duly naturalized.

Sec. 4. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

Sec. 5. There shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in this State in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship, contrary to his own faith or judgment; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship:—*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discources from legal trial and punishment.

Sec. 6. Private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation paid in due time.

Sec. 7. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Sec. 8. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same: *Provided*, That exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law, may be allowed in cases of bodily or mental infirmity.

Sec. 9. Every person chosen or appointed to any office or place of trust or profit in the State, besides any oath prescribed for a faithful discharge of its duties, shall before entering on such duties, take an oath or affirmation to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of the State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 10. Wherever in this Constitution there is a property qualification mentioned, its value shall be determined in specie, and be regulated by the assessment of State taxation next preceding the election.

Sec. 11. The General Assembly shall provide by law, for the exemption from sale under execution or other process, for debts contracted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, a homestead in land, in favor of every head of a family who may be the owner thereof, except for taxes.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONVENTIONS.

No Convention of the people shall be called otherwise than by the General Assembly, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.—No part of the Constitution of the State shall be amended, unless by a Convention the delegates whereof shall consist of the same number as the members of the House of Commons and be chosen by the qualified voters for members of such House.

[Ratified in Convention this twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.]

EDWIN G. READE, *President.*

JAMES H. MOORE, *Secretary of Convention.*
R. C. BADGER, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
RALEIGH, June 26, 1866. }

I, ROB'T W. BEST, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand the 26th day of June, A. D. 1866.

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

AN ORDINANCE

SUBMITTING TO THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF THE STATE THE RATIFICATION OR REJECTION OF THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled*, That the Constitution of the State, adopted by this Convention, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday of August next, thirty days notice having been given, and that the polls be opened by the respective Sheriffs and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly: That the said Sheriffs be required to compare and certify the results of the election, on or before the Thursday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State: That all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same: Those who wish a ratification of the Constitution voting with a printed or written ticket, "RATIFICATION;" those of a contrary opinion, "REJECTION." It shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective Counties, sworn before the Clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh.

Sec. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That when the returns aforesaid shall have been received, the same shall be opened by the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Treasurer, and in case a majority of the votes polled shall be in favor of a ratification of the Constitution, the same shall be forthwith made known by a proclamation of the Governer to the people of the State; and thereupon the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the Constitution as enrolled by order of the Convention, or shall annex thereto a certificate, under his signature, declaring that the said Constitution has been ratified by the people of North Carolina; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the Great Seal of the State, and the Constitution so enrolled, with the certificate aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the archives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained*, That the Constitution thus ratified shall take effect and be in force from and after the proclamation of the ratification thereof:—*Provided, however*, That the officers holding office under the State shall severally continue to exercise their respective functions, until their places shall be filled by the Constitution as ratified.

Ratified in Convention this 25th day of June, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

EDWIN G. READE.
President.

JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary.
R. C. BADGER, As't. Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
RALEIGH, N. C., June 26th, 1866. }

I, ROBT. W. BEST, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand the 26th day of June, A. D., 1866.

R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

We have been authorized to announce JAMES M. COVINGTON, of Stokes County, a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next General Assembly, from the District of Stokes and Forsyth.

The National Union Convention.

We hear, as yet, very little said in this region, about the National Union Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia next month. This may be owing to the unfortunate situation in which we now find ourselves, rendering the people discouraged and careless as to passing political events. The Southern press, however, with few exceptions, endorse the National Union Convention movement, while fears are entertained by some, that the South will be virtually ignored then and there, and "*loyalty*," or something like a *test oath* be required of delegates.

True, the object of the Convention is to give the Conservative element of the country an opportunity to meet, and exchange views, and consult together for the common good of the whole country.—Northern *radicals* and Southern *extremists* might feel somewhat embarrassed in such company, and it is presumed they will give way and grant exclusively *moderate* men and moderate counsels an opportunity to try their hand at saving the country!

As we remarked last week, let the South be represented in the Convention by her ablest and wisest Conservative statesmen, who, above all things earthly, desire the peace, happiness and prosperity of a united country. We are all, or nearly all, political sinners, in a greater or less degree, but we hope sad experience has taught us a wholesome lesson, and common sense should teach us to profit by it. Let us therefore so conduct ourselves as to give no offence, if at least a portion of the people so recently arrayed against us in hostile strife, propose to meet us and endeavor to come to some understanding of good fellowship for the future. Let the South then be fully represented in the National Union Convention, by moderate and as unobjectionable delegates as possible, and the Convention may prove a blessing to the whole country.

The following from the Petersburg *Index*, will give the reader some idea of the flattering prospects of the Convention.

The conservative papers throughout the country continue, with great unanimity, to approve the plan of the Philadelpeia Convention.

In Louisiana the Democrats and Conservatives have held a caucus and agreed to call a State Convention to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

Tennessee is moving vigorously for the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia National Union Convention.

Missouri has already appointed them, and some have been appointed from Indiana.

In Washington the National Union Club and the Democratic National Club have coalesced, and publicly proclaimed that they will work together in the fall campaign.

The Union State Convention, to be held at Indianopolis on the 11th, will appoint delegates to Philadelphia.

The Louisville *Journal* strongly urges on the conservative men of Kentucky the propriety of at once responding, and promises the most gratifying results.

The Richmond *Times* of yesterday in a temperate and well reasoned article, presents the argument in favor of the Convention, and endorses the proposition for the appointment of delegates by the Presidents of the late Democratic and Whig State Central Committees.

The Boston *Post* calls upon the conservative men of New England to send their ablest men to Philadelphia, and to choose as delegates gentlemen who will, by their positions and characters, give an ample guaranty of their true nationality.

The New York *World*, upon this subject, remarks:

"The South need have no hesitation in sending delegates, nor any fear of the Congressional test oath. They will meet friendly delegations from the North, strong enough in numbers and influence to secure a respectful hearing for whatever the South may have to say. If a few Republicans of the Raymond pattern choose to bolt from the Convention their absence will be but little missed. Either with them or without them the Convention will be held; and the Southern delegates may be assured of the fair play in it which is denied them by the rump Congress. Union means the Union of the North with the South. That Southern delegates come to meet the North, with a view to joint political action, is good enough proof of their Unionism; as, on the other hand, the willingness of the Northern delegates to meet the South, with a view to act together in politics, proves *them* to be good Unionists. *Union means Union with the South;* and the *Times* "might as well attempt to stop Niagara with bulrushes" as to prevent the South coming to the Convention, and their friends in the North appearing there in great force to welcome them."

Governor Orr has issued an adress to the people of South Carolina, in which he heartily approves of the objects of the Philadelphia Convention.

☞ We would respectfully suggest ROBERT P DICK, Esq, as a suitable candidate for Lieutenant Governor, on the Worth ticket.

We believe the ticket of "WORTH & DICK" will command the strength of the Union vote of Forsyth County.

The New State Constitution.

On the 1st Thursday in August next, the people will vote to ratify or reject the State Constitution, as amended by the late Convention. The Constitution appears in full in this paper, and the inaccuracies which occurred in the amendments published last week, will be found corrected in the official document.

A communication explaining the amendments appears in this paper. We cannot too strongly urge upon the people of Western Carolina the great importance of going to the polls and voting for the Constitution, as the opportunity of remedying the inequality of the basis of representation between the East and West, if now lost, may never be offered again.

Then let every man qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly go to the polls and vote "ratification."

Election of Magistrates.

The *Sentinel* is still harping on the late appointment of Magistrates, by the Legislature, and does not like the appointments, supposes the Sheriff had a hand in getting up the list, and would have preferred the appointment of the following gentlemen, whose names were on another list sent to Raleigh:

Henry Hart, Wm. Goslin, H W. Fries, J. M. Stafford, Charles Brietz John Watson, Black Brooks, Philip Barrow, Henry Marshall, H. R. Lehman, E. A. Conrad, John Masten, Dr W P. Dicks, Moses Barrow and C L Banner.

Will the Sentinel please inform us who got up its favorite list?

For the Press.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Mr Editor:

As a delegate in the late State Convention, from the county of Forsyth, I have been urged by several citizens to publish some of the principal amendments made by the Convention to our State Constitution, and as the time is so very short between this and the first Thursday, Friday and Saturday in August, when the people will be called on to "*ratify or reject*" the new Constitution, that but few will get to see and read it, I have therefore concluded to enumerate some of the most important amendments to the old Constitution, for publication:

Section 7 of Bill of Rights in the New Constitution, provides that "*petty misdemeanors*" may be tried without the trouble and expense of a jury in Court. This will give more time to the Courts for the trial of important civil and criminal cases which in years past have been postponed, at great expense to the parties, from term to term, by the intervention of insignificant misdemeanors.

Sec. 25 declares Slavery forever abolished in North Carolina.

Art. II of the new Constitution makes the *white population* the basis of representation in the House of Commons, while Federal population was the basis under the old Constitution,—the whites and three fifths of the negroes.

As the negro population was chiefly confined to the Eastern part of the State, this mode of apportionment of the members placed the political power of the State in the East, and gave one Eastern man as much political power generally as two white men in the Western part of the State. For instance, under the old Constitution, Bertie in the East, with a white population of 5,846, had two members in the House of Commons, while Yadkin, in the West, with a white population 9,106, had but one member, giving one white man in Bertie nearly the same political power that four white men had in the county of Yadkin. And, under the old Constitution, the county of Warren, with a white population of only 4,923, had two members, while Forsyth, with a white population of 10,710 had only two members, thus giving one white man in Warren more political power than two white men in the county of Forsyth! The new Constitution corrects this inequality and injustice to the West.

Under the old Constitution, no man could be a Senator unless he owned 300 acres of land, and this was sufficient if it was not worth $100, while his neighbor owning only 250 acres, worth ten dollars per acre, was excluded. The new Constitution does not exclude him if he owns a house and lot, or a farm however small, worth $1,000.

Under the old Constitution, unless he owned 100 acres of land he could not be a member of the House of Commons; while, under the new Constitution, if he owns a piece of land or house and lot, worth $300, he is eligible to a seat.

Sec. 23 of Art II, New Constitution, *forbids* any public debt being created by the Legislature, or the laying of taxes on the people, unless a *majority* of the *whole number* of the Senate and House of Commons agree to the same; and every member voting therefor must record his vote on the journals. This makes every member responsible for his vote on this important matter. The House of Commons being composed of 120 members, under the old Constitution, a *bare majority* which might be 61 members, constituted a quorum for the transaction of business; and a bare majority of this quorum, to wit, only 31 members, might pass a law through the House of Commons *involving the State in millions of debt.* However careful the State should be in the faithful payment of all her obligations created by her Legislative bodies, yet she cannot be too cautious in the creation of extravagant public debts which increases the burthens of taxation, and creates a temptation to repudiate our most solemn obligations.

The new Constitution creates the office of Lieutenant Governor, to preside in the Senate, and to act as Governor in case of a vacancy in this office, by death or other cause. While presiding in the Senate he receives the same pay as the Speaker of the House of Commons, and no other compensation except when acting as Governor.

Art. IV of the New Constitution requires that *two* terms of the Supreme Court shall be held each year; and also that there shall be held in each county in the State *two* terms of the Superior Court, and *four* terms of the County Court, each year, which shall be kept open for the redress of wrongs for six days of each term, unless the business be sooner disposed of. This places it beyond the power of any revolutionary Legislature, as that of 1861, to destroy the Courts and grant a license to desperadoes to oppress the weak and defenceless and commit all sorts of crimes and violations of law, and go unwhipt of justice.

Art. IV, Sec. 11 of the New Constitution, provides for the election of Justices of the Peace, for a term of six years, by the qualified voters for members of the House of Commons. Two magistrates for each one thousand inhabitants, with three additional magistrates for each county seat, and every incorporated town containing three hundred inhabitants. Thus making the Justices, who make our county appropriations of money and lay our county taxes, &c., directly responsible to the people for their acts.

Art. V. Sec 2, provides that *no* member of the Senate or House of Commons shall be elected by the Legislature to any office during the time he may be a member. This excludes one fruitful source of corruption commonly called log-rolling among members for office.

Art VII Sec 11 exempts a homestead owned by every head of a family from sale under execution, for debts contracted after the 1st day of January, 1867. As an act of humanity, this will save many an unfortunate and helpless family from being turned out of house and home, and will prove to be an act of wise policy for North Carolina. Without such a provision, many an honest, hardworking and industrious man might, through misfortune, be sold out of a home, and becoming disheartened of ever securing another home here, he is driven to seek a homestead for himself and family in the new countries of the West.—Labor is wealth, and every industrious man, driven by our execution laws from the State takes that much from the aggregate wealth of the State. By their labor they will improve, adorn and beautify their homes, by adding such improvements as their comforts and necessities demand.

This homestead law will soon check the tide of emigration, which for the last half century, has peopled many of the new States. Upon the labor of native sons, and of those whom the security of a Homestead may invite among us, we alone can rely to restore to a greatly impoverished people, the wasted wealth and destruction of property brought upon us by the desolations of civil war. This provision impairs no existing contract, and applies only to debts created after next new year.

I have thus enumerated a few of the most important amendments to the Constitution—But, unless they are ratified by a majority of the votes of the people, they are lost. For this purpose the polls at every election precinct will be opened on the first Thursday in August, and kept open for the two days following, to give all an opportunity of voting for or against the new Constitution.

It is of vast moment to the people of Western North Carolina that they go to the polls and vote for its ratification. For it will be strongly opposed by the people of the East, because it transfers the sceptre of power from the sands of the sea shore to the hill and mountain country, & makes a white man in the West politically equal with a white man in the East, and thereby takes from them about one half of their members of the House of Commons and gives them to the West.

Hence if the people of the West do not wish to be shorn of that political equality which this new Constitution secures to them, they should by all means go to the polls and vote for its ratification.

Very Respectfully,
D. H. STARBUCK.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The latest news from Germany is so conflicting that it is difficult—almost impossible, indeed—to draw from it any conclusion as to which side the palm of success is to be awarded. On one side Prussia has gained the substantial prize of Hanover, Hesse and Saxony, on the other, Austria claims to be victor in the battle of Skalicz; but here again, Pussia avers that the triumph is her own. However, as the Prussians retreated while the Austrians kept the battle ground, it may be assumed that Austria had the best of it. There is a boast, too, that the Prussians had come off second best in two encounters, on the 28th June, at Gabeltz and Jicin, and, moreover, that Benedek has carried out his strategy of preventing the junction of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia with the army in Silesia.

There had not been any further passage at arms in Italy, since Victor Emanuel's defeat at Custozza, on June 24th. Both armies were preparing for a renewal of the contest, and rumors prevailed, in Paris, that, in all probability, the Emperor Napoleon was disposed to interfere in favor of Italy. This would certainly bring Russia into the field, on the side of Austria, and yet further complicate European affairs.

LATER.

Since the above was in type, we have received later and highly important news from the Continent. The *Nova Scotian*, with Liverpool and London dates of the 5th and 6th instants, has arrived. Her intelligence is of the highest significance, and though brief, foreshadows a speedy termination of hostilities. From it we learn that another great battle has been fought. On Tuesday, the 31 of July, there was a fierce and sanguinary conflict between the Austrians and Prussians, near Loudowa. We have very few or no details, but the signal and overwhelming defeat of the Austrians is announced. Fourteen thousand prisoners secured by the Prussians is a powerful blow to the Austrian army, but further confirmation is found in the facts that Austria sent in a flag of truce, and has agreed to the cession of Venetia, accepting Louis Napoleon as mediator. These statements go to show that Austria must have felt the force of the blow and was anxious for a cessation of hostilities at the earliest moment.

At present, therefore, the war promises to be of much shorter duration that the famous campaign of 1859, which closed with the bloody engagement of Solferino, and was succeeded by the treaty of Villa Franca. It is stated in the telegrams, which will be found in another column, that in the commercial circles of London peace is regarded as virtually concluded, and we think this conclusion well founded, but the details now before us are too meagre and unsatisfactory to enable any one so remote from the scene of conflict as we to form a definite opinion.—*Petersburg Express, 17th.*

Later.

LONDON, July 6.—The Prussian and Italian reply to the proposed armistice has not yet transpired. There are rumors that the Prussian reply is not favorable.

The *Morning Post* thinks an European Congress will shortly assemble, and that the French Government will propose a general disarmament.

In the commercial circles of London, peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of July 5th, makes the following announcements:

"After having maintained the honor of his arms in Italy, the Emperor of Austria concurring in the ideas expressed in Napoleon's let-

ter of June 16th, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, ordering Venetia to be evacuated, and accepts his mediation for the restoration of peace.

Napoleon declares he proposed to the Emperor Francis Joseph that Austria should cede Venetia to the King of Italy, who would then offer an armistice.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

The battle of Sadowa lasted twelve hours.—The Austrians were completely routed, losing 14,000 prisoners and 116 cannon.

Three Arch Dukes were wounded.

The Princes Lichtenstine and the Undischer, are prisoners.

The London *Times* says the war is virtually ended.

Garibaldi attacked the Austrians at Monte Suelto on the 3rd, and was repulsed.

Garibaldi was wounded in the thigh.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The French steamer Peirre arrived out to-day.

BREST, FRANCE, July 7.—Prussia and Italy have refused the armistice.

The Italians have crossed the Po.

The Derby Cabinet has been installed.

It is rumored that the Arch Duke Albert will supercede Benedick in command of the Austrian army.

The Austrians have evacuated Lombardy.

Latest.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The Steamship Africa has arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 7th, and Queenstown to the 8th.

Prussia and Italy had accepted the proposed armistice conditionally. The basis of the armistice is that Prussia is to retain her present position and the troops are to be supported by the countries occupied.

Austria is not to increase the army in the field and Italy is to occupy one fortress. Italy in reply demanded two fortresses.

Vienna telegrams report a good prospect for an armistice of six weeks and state that hostilities had not been resumed. The Austrians continued to retreat without molestation.

The Prussians had advanced further into Bohemia.

Severe fighting is reported on the frontiers and Tyrol shore.

The end of the Atlantic telegraphic cable was successfully laid on the 6th.

The Prussians had gained another victory; defeating the Bavarians at Stormback.

The people of Prussia and Italy are said strongly to oppose the armistice, desiring terms to be dictated to the Austrians at Venetia.

Important Changes in the Postal Laws.

The Postmaster of this city has just received the official copy of the recent act of Congress to amend the laws relating to the Post Office Department, together with instructions predicated thereon, by the Postmaster General, and has furnished us with the following items of interest pertaining to the same:

"Hereafter, prepaid and free letters will be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, from one post office to another, without additional postage charge.

Returned dead letters will be restored to the writers thereof free of postage.

Whenever the writer of a letter shall endorse in writing, or in print upon the outside thereof he, his name and address, with a request that the same be returned to him if not delivered within any number of days, such letter will not be treated as a dead letter, but will not be returned as requested, without additional postage charge.

The system of "request letters" has been in operation for about three years, and found to work well. The advantage of the present modification of the law is that such letters are now returned to the writers without charge, whereas heretofore the writer was compelled to pay the additional regular rate of postage for the return of the letter.

It is hoped this plan of "request letters" will be very generally adopted, as it is an advantage both to the postoffice department and the public, as it will reduce the number of dead letters, and the correspondence will be more promptly returned, while writers will be spared the annoyance of having their letters opened and read by other than the parties addressed.

The Postoffice Department will furnish stamped envelopes, when ordered, through any Postmaster, in quantities of five hundred or more, bearing a business card, and request to return to a particular address, at the same rate charged for the stamped envelopes without the printing. The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing, may be refunded in stamps by any postmaster, under certain restrictions.—This fact, together with the liberal provision for returning unclaimed letters, and the low rates at which these envelopes are furnished, cannot fail to commend their use to all whose correspondence is extensive.—*Progress.*

THE DEMOCRACY.

WASHINGTON June 28

The precise position occupied by the Democratic members of Congress, in reference to the Union Convention called at Philadelphia, is thus stated:

They are favorably disposed towards such a Convention, believing that the representation of the Southern States in Congress is not only a right, but is necessary to the harmony and prosperity of the country. They are willing therefore to co-operate with the Union Convention for that purpose; but if it shall be perverted from its original and patriotic design for the formation of a new party, *they prefer clinging to their own?* At present they seem very desirous to further the movement.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, July 4.

The Democratic Senators and Congressmen have issued an Address in favor of the Convention at Philadelphia. "The National Union," they declare should be the watch word of every man, and they denounce the Radicals for persistently refusing to admit the Southern States to representation. They say that laws have been passed affecting the interests of the Southern States, in disregard of the fundamental principles of free Government. They urge a full representation from all the States and Territories in the Convention, to unite in a spirit of harmony for the purpose of restoring the Constitutional Union and *for this purpose only.* (?)

Washington.

A calculation has been made on the basis of the census and Presidential vote of 1860, of the operation of the proposed change in the basis of representation of the several States. According to this calculation will have three; Arkansas, one; Florida, three; Georgia, three; Louisiana two; Mississippi, three; North Carolina, three; South Carolina, four; Tennessee, three; Texas, none, and Virginia, three members, or a total loss of twenty-three. If they exclude male citizens under twenty-one years of age from the right of suffrage in the loyal border States, the loss would be one in Missouri, one in Maryland and two in Kentucky. The increase of the colored population since 1860 may bring the aggregate loss of twenty seven to the slave-holding States up to thirty, the number intended by the Reconstruction Committee.

On the 9th the tariff bill was again considered and various sections adopted by the House. One amendment adopted was to suspend the collection of so much of the direct tax imposed by the act of 1861, as is uncollected until 1868. Mr. Morrill said he considered this one of the best measures of reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Stewart submitted a resolution which was laid over requesting the President to interpose in behalf of the Fenian prisoners in Canada.

The House bill fixing the number of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was passed with an amendment which provides that no vacancy shall be filled in the office of Associate Justice until the number shall be reduced to six, and ever after the court shall consist of one Chief Justice and six Associate Judges. The bill also makes certain changes in the places of holding courts. Under this bill Virginia, North and South Carolina are in the Fourth Circuit, and Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas are in the Fifth Circuit.

The bill to enlarge the capitol grounds, and appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the same, was passed — The estimated cost of the property is about three hundred thousand dollars.

The House tariff bill was passed to-day—ayes 94, nays 53. The tax on cotton is fixed at three cents per pound, and on all foreign coal at one dollar and a half per ton.

Washington, July 11.—The Senate passed a bill to extend for three years, the benefits of the law granting lands to the Southern States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges.

Also a bill regulating the time and manner of holding elections for United States Senators.—Among other provisions it requires that the vote shall be *viva voce.*

The bill for the re annexation of Alexandria to the District of Columbia was rejected by a majority of four.

HOUSE.—The House passed a joint resolution, providing for the organization of the militia of the States and Territories in a uniform manner, and for the distribution among them of two-thirds of the ordinance stores, *excepting* the States lately in insurrection.

It also passed a bill giving the right of way to any Telegraph Company over the public domain.

Washington, July 12th.—The Tariff bill was received from the House. Mr Grimes moved to postpone its consideration until December, and after debate, the motion was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 17.

The Niagara ship canal bill was up but not disposed of.

HOUSE.—A motion to appoint a committee to investigate why the minority report of the reconstruction committee was not published with the evidence taken with the majority report, was laid on the table by a decided vote.

WASHINGTON, July 13, P. M.

SENATE.—Wilson offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to the shooting of 23 Federal soldiers at Kingston, N. C., by order of Gens. Pickett and Hoke, of the Confederate army, in 1864.

Mr. Johnson objected, and the resolution passed over.

Mr. Willey introduced a bill to admit the representatives from each Southern State, provided it ratifies the constitutional amendment. Ordered to be printed.

House.—Mr. Morrill introduced a bill, which is a partial revision of the Tariff bill. Laid over.

The contested election case of Fuller *vs.* Dawson was decided to day without division, in favor of Dawson.

WASHINGTON July 14.—The SENATE was engaged in no business of general interest to-day.

The HOUSE had up the report in the Rousseau Grinnell case, but without coming to a vote, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Attorney General Speed has resigned.

Judge Stanbury, of Ohio, or Browning, of Illinois, will be his successor.

The resignation of Secretary Harlan is an event to be daily expected.

Notwithstanding the Republican caucus on Saturday night voted to adjourn on the 23rd, it is believed the session of Congress will be prolonged until August 1st.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The president returned the freedmen's bureau bill to the house of representatives, to-day, without his signature. He says the legislation it proposes is not consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in his veto of a similar measure in February. He refers to that document for his objections. He says the act now in force will extend some months beyond the meeting of the next congress, and, if additional legislation be required, a bill can then be matured.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The freedmen's bureau was put upon its passage in the house immediately after the president's veto was read. It was passed by the requisite two thirds vote—ayes 103; nays 33.

It was immediately sent to the senate and that body also passed it by like vote—ayes 33, nays 12.

The bill is therefore a law.

In the house Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution calling on the president for copies of opinions furnished by Jeff Davis' cabinet to the then presidents of the Confederacy, on the status of the leaders of the rebellion, immediately preceding the surrender of the armies of the south. Agreed to.

The Rousseau and Grinnell matter is not yet disposed of.

A report to the house shows that there are two hundred and forty millions public money in the sub-treasurer's depositories and national banks. The banks have forty-eight millions.

Thos. Webb, Esq., of Hillsboro' has been elected President of the N. C. Central railroad; P. B. Rankin, Treasurer; E. Wilkes, Superintendent, and W. A. Sloan, Secretary.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

(REPORTED BY "THE LOCAL")

New Advertisements.

W. H. Thompson—U. S. Tax Notice.
N. S. Cook—Legal Advertisements.
E. A. Pfohl—Late Firm Notice.
Gray & Wilson—Dissolution Notice.
B. Hampton—Horses for Sale.
S. Tho's Pfohl—Town Lots for Sale.
Revenue Stamps at the Post Office.
Bank Bills wanted at the Sentinel Office.
Sewing Machine for Sale at this Office.

TRADE.—After a dull time for weeks, which is usually the case at this season of the year,—our country friends all being busy with their crops, a lively trade has sprung up with dried berries, &c., which are bringing a fair price,—20 cents per pound.

Several housewives have brought as their first installment, as much as five bushels, each, being the result of about two weeks' gathering. The dried berry and fruit trade pays the farmer and merchant well.

WARM WEATHER.—The weather has been exceedingly warm during the week, and with the commencement of the dog-days there is but little prospect of an abatement of the heat.—With occasional showers to cool the atmosphere however, we can yet live and breathe, if it is under difficulties.

☞ LEWIS HANES, Esq., of the "*Old North State,*" paid us a flying visit on Monday. He is in good health and fine spirits, and his paper flourishing.

☞ Our old friend, Mr. Isaac Hauser, of the Academy Gardens, has not forgotten us.—He presented us with some very fine vegetables, among which some Kohl Rabi, (turnip-rooted cabbage) the largest of which weighed 6¾ lbs.

SHOT.—We learn that, in Yadkinville, on the 7th inst., Wm. Francis Veach, son of the late Henry Veach, was shot dead by Rawly Joyce, and Lewis Veach wounded slightly.—The circumstance is briefly this:

These two young men, accompanied by their widowed mother, proceeded to the house of Joyce for the purpose of persuading their sister, who had left her home to reside with Joyce, to return. When the party arrived, an interview was had with Joyce, which resulted as above stated. The perpetrator of the deed has been committed for trial.

We are pleased to see that our old friend and townsman, James Fisher, Esq., has re-opened his old stand. Children who are fortunate enough to raise a dime out of their parents ought to give Mr. F. a call as they go to school, and the tedious hours of study over Webster's Elementary will be lightened by the prospect of recess and a piece of his beautiful candy. His elegant beer and delightful cakes will not, we insure, be allowed to spoil as long as country people come to town hungry and thirsty.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rio Janeiro dates to the 8th, state that a great battle had been fought, and the allies gained a victory over the Paraguayans, who fled,—losing 6,000 men, six guns and four flags. Allied loss 2,000.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Three cases of cholera have occurred in the last twenty-four hours, none of which proved fatal. Three have, also, occurred in Brooklyn, two of which proved fatal.

FIVE PRIESTS DROWNED.—A telegram from Annapolis, Md., to the Washington *Star*, states that a boat containing five priests was capsized in the bay off the city Monday evening, and all of them drowned. They were attached to the Catholic College at Annapolis.

Another account says, three were drowned, and two escaped.

Gen. Grant has issued an order directing all department, district and post commanders in the States lately in rebellion, to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes and offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where civil authorities have failed or neglected or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military custody, until such time as a judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

Post Master General Dennison has resigned his position in the Cabinet, upon the grounds that he cannot endorse the Philadelphia Convention, and does endorse Congress and the Constitutional amendment.

There are rumors of the resignation of Secretaries Stanton, Harlan and Attorney General Speed.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Brigg's print and dye Works, including five buildings, and the Trenton railroad bridge over Frankfort creek, all in the 23rd ward, were consumed by fire, this afternoon. Loss two million dollars.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Gen. Grant has ordered a Cavalry force to be sent to Loudoun Co., Va., as it is *alleged* that there have been outrages on the Freed-men, and the civil law has failed to punish the guilty or protect the blacks.

Two gentleman from Missouri called on the President, on yesterday, and informed him of a deep laid scheme, on the part of the Radicals, to carry the Missouri elections by force of arms, if necessary. Secret leagues were organized, militia armed, and arms shipped to various portions of the State by Gov Fletcher, for the purpose of influencing the election.

The President assured the gentlemen that, as it was his duty to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of their rights as such, it would only be necessary, in case of such outrages, for the citizens to apply to him.

INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIER.—Serious apprehensions are felt among the Denver gold region settlements, in regard to expected Indian troubles. The bands had assembled at Fort Laramine, and are on the warpath. A body of Cheyennes have been depredating on the Little Blue river, 200 miles from Leavenworth, and the whole region of the Kansas and Platte rivers is over-run with hostile bands.

The reported revolt at Puerto Principe is treated lightly by the Spanish authorities at Havana. It is officially explained by the government paper as a joke. The paper says that it has been the custom in that place to play practical jokes on St. John's Day, and several sergeants and soldiers of the garrison, feeling agrieved and insulted by several jokes of which they were the victims, had an affray with the townspeople, but were ordered into their barracks by the Governor, which prevented more serious trouble.

☞ By request of the Public Treasurer, we publish the following Circular,

State of North Carolina,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, ——, 1866.

Chairman of the County Court of ——

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you copy of Ordinance just passed by the Convention.

You will notice the following points.

1st The County Court may for the present year, levy taxes on all persons and subjects of taxation mentioned in Schedule A, Schedule B, Schedule C, of Revenue Act, except Corporation Charters, Banks, and Attorney's licenses, the taxes on which are not payable into the Treasury by the Sheriff.

2d. The levies made by the County Courts heretofore have been made valid, but the Courts may meet again if they choose, and may make such changes as they desire.

3d. The County Courts are not obliged to tax everything, they may make discriminations and exemptions, such as will be just to tax payers.

4th Special terms, if deemed advisable, should be called by the Chairman, giving ten days notice as prescribed in Section 107 of the Act for collecting Revenue, of the General Assembly.

5th, Seven Justices may impose the taxes for support of the Insane for 1865

7th. The Sheriffs are bound to use the same means, for collecting County taxes, that they use to collect State taxes; they should not therefore grant licenses, except on payment of County tax.

Very respectfully,
KEMP P. BATTLE,
Public Treasurer.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE

ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ENTITLED "REVENUE."

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same,* That the act of the General Assembly, entitled "Revenue," imposing taxes on purchases, sales and receipts, shall not be construed to extend to those purchases, sales or receipts on which taxes have actually been paid, under the ordinance of the Convention, entitled "An Ordinance to provide Revenue for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five."

Sec. 2 *Be it further ordained,* That where specific taxes have been imposed for license to use any article or carry on any business for the year preceding the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one-half thereof shall only be payable in those cases, where taxes were actually paid under said ordinance for the same license.

Sec. 3. *Be it further ordained,* That retailers of spirituous liquors, who paid the tax prescribed in section eleven of said ordinance, shall be entitled to retail for the year for which their license was granted, without further tax to the State for such retailing.

Sec. 4. *Be it further ordained,* That the provisions of section thirty-two of Schedule B, of said act of Assembly, shall only extend to the license for distilling spirituous liquors from grain.

Sec. 5 *Be it further ordained,* That in all cases where taxes are payable to the Sheriff or Collector, without the subject from which they are derived being listed, such Sheriff or Collector, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of such taxes, shall have power, and it shall be his duty, to administer an oath to the person liable to pay the same.

Sec. 6. *Be it further ordained,* That this ordinance shall be in force from its ratification.

[Ratified the 12 day of June, A. D., 1866.]

EDWIN G. READE, *President.*
JAMES H. MOORE, *Secretary.*
R. C. BADJER, *Ass't. Secretary.*

New Advertisements.

Town Lots For Sale.

A NUMBER of building lots having been laid out on *Mill Lane* in the Town of Salem, and also on *Church Street* (between 1st and 2nd streets,) in Winston, application for the purchase of said lots will be received by the undersigned until the evening of July 31, 1866.

Applicants for said lots will appear at the *Commissioner's Hall,* in Salem, on Wednesday, August the 1st, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when the result of the applications will be made known.

Should there be but one applicant for a lot, he takes the lot at the stipulated price. Where there are several applicants for the same lot, it is to be put up for sale on August 1st, at 1 o'clock, at the Commissioner's Hall. The bidding, however, is to be restricted to such persons as have made previous application within the time specified.

Purchasers to pay cash within 10 days (by evening of August 11th, 1866.)

S. THO'S PFOHL,
Warden of Salem.

Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-2w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PFOHL BROTHERS, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, as the books must be closed, or the accounts will be put into officers' hands for collection.

E. A. PFOHL,
Surviving Partner.

Salem, July 20, 1866. 47-2m.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM heretofore existing under the name of "GRAY & WILSON," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the firm are hereby notified to call on J. L. BAIO, at the office in the Steam Mill, and settle their accounts; those failing to do so by the middle or latter part of next month, may expect to find their claims in an officer's hands for collection. Those having claims against the firm must present them for settlement.

GRAY & WILSON.

Salem, N. C., July 1, 1866. 47-4t

FOR SALE.

A FINE CHESNUT SORREL MARE, eight or nine years old, gentle, and works well any where. She is a good broad mare.

Also a *Colt* of said mare, about 18 months old.

B. HAMPTON.

Forsyth County, July 20. 47-1t

U. S. TAX NOTICE.

Collector's Office,
5th DIVISION N. C.,
GREENSBORO', July 14th, 1866.

The Assessor's Lists from May 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1866, have been placed in my hands for collection. All persons who have property to list, have been made during that period, in Guilford, Forsyth, Surry and Stokes counties, will assemble me or my Deputy at the following times and places, prepared to pay their taxes:

For Forsyth, at Winston, the 1st, 2nd, 3d, and 4th of August.

For Surry, at Dobson, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th of August.

For Stokes, at Danbury, 13th 14th, 15th and 16th of August.

For Davidson, at Lexington, 17th, 18th 15th and 16th of August.

All Distillers, Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar manufacturers must come prepared to give bond and security, and all who have made application for license must come forward and take out their licenses. Those who fail to comply with these requirements will be subject to a heavy penalty.

According to the provisions of the law, those who do not pay at the required time will be liable to ten per cent additional on their taxes. The special attention of those who have not paid on the book list is called to this fact.

W. H. THOMPSON, Collector.

July 20, 1866. 47-4t

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again. Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bills it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank at Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Anna Perry
vs.
The heir at law of Ebenezer Perry, dec'd } Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that A. J. Folger and his wife Samira, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendants to be and appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, or the case will be heard *ex parte,* and judgment rendered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. (pr. fee $3.) 47-6t

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

Thomas J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Strafford, vs M. J. Crews.
Thomas J. Wilson, Guardian of N. Siewers' vs. M. J. Crews.
Solomon Mickey vs. M. J. Crews.
John F. Poindexter vs. M. J. Crews.
W. J. Kirby vs. M. J. Crews.
Joseph Wagoner. vs. M. J. Crews.

Original attachments levied on defendant's land.

It appearing the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, M. J. Crews, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in the town of Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him and orders of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. (pr. fee $3) 47-6w

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1866.

I. A. Robertson
vs.
Jeremiah Patterson. } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jeremiah Patterson, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to replevy and plead to said case, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him, and order of sale granted.

Witness, N. S. Cook, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Winston, the first Monday of June, A. D., 1866.

N. S. COOK, c. c. c.
July 20. pr. fee $3-47-6w

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In obedience to an Ordinance of the State Convention, ratified the 25th day of June, 1866, entitled "An Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention," I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, hereby give notice that on THURSDAY the SECOND day of AUGUST next, polls will be opened by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties and kept open for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every county in the State under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly; at which elections all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same; those who wish a

Delegates to the Convention, assembled on the 13th day of June, 1866, have passed an Ordinance submitting to the qualified voters of the State the ratification or rejection of the Constitution adopted by the Convention, and the Governor has ordered that an election be held at the various precincts in Forsyth County, on the 2nd, 3d and 4th days of August next, for the purpose of giving the people of Forsyth County an opportunity of voting for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution of North Carolina, amended by the late State Convention.

The following persons have been appointed, by the Court, Inspectors of said election: At Sides', Wm Doub, Esq., Thomas Long, and Thomas Hunter.

Bethania, Adam Snow, Esq., Joseph Transu and L. E. Grabbs.

Lewisville, Wm. R. Griffith, Esq., Lewis Lingenour and George Flynt.

Stafford's, Wm. Shore, Esq., Henry Shoaf and Benjamin Hampton.

Waughtown, P. E. Light, Esq., Joseph Northern, and William Phillips.

Kernersville, John Hester, Esq., Vestal Perry and Henry Smith.

Below's Creek, Geo. V. Fulp, Esq., John Vance and Moses L. Whicker.

Matthews', Wm. Morris, Esq., Jesse Morris and Isaac Vanhoy.

Sedge Garden, N. F. Sullivan, Esq., Wm. McMillan and Tandy Marshall.

Winston, Wm. Shultz, Esq., Solomon Mickey and John N. Blum.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

July 13, 1866. 46-td

Sugar Cane Mill

FOR SALE.

I have a heavy 3 Roller Iron Cane Mill, which has been used several years by James Brendle, Esq., and which I desire to sell, together with several good large Boilers.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13, 1866—2t.

Small Plantations

FOR SALE.

I have two small Plantations, that I would dispose of at private sale.

One of 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are woodland, lying on the Cucumber Road, about 2 miles from Salem. Has a good Orchard, Garden and Well. The House, Stables, &c., but ordinary.

The other of 16¼ acres, within about 2½ miles of Salem. About 100 acres in good timber. Good meadow and springs. House and Barn much out of repair.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C. July 13, 1866—2t.

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this school will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County, N. C. 46—t.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1866.

Miss Tommie Crump, John A. Nifong,
Mrs. Lucretia Dawsman, Elizabeth Noles,
Miss Elizabeth A. Dunman, Mrs. Cecile Preston,
Alexander E. Daniel, W. W. Phillips,
Capt. W. C. Farrar, Michael Richmond,
Henry Hart, Mrs. Susan Rothrock,
William Holder, T. W. Reynolds,
E. V. Hester, Mrs. Eliza E. Sells,
Mrs. P. J. Hine, Edwin Sink,
Miss Mary Jones, Mary Smith,
Sarah L. Lancaster, William Sailor,
Joseph Lewis, William Smith,
Miss Mary J. Martin, Wm. L. Taylor,
Thomas Murphy, Charles Tise,
Tandy Marshal, C. C. Weaver,
Louisa Null, Jesse Young.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1866.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

J. H. Lewellen, Adm'r of Thomas Lemmons, dec'd. against
John Lemmons, Lucy Lemmons, William Pardew and wife Sarah.
Petition to sell Land.

In this case it appearing to the Court that John Lemmons and Lucy Lemmons are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published at Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the absent defendants to appear at the next Courts to be held for the county of Surry, at the court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday of August next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted; otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them, and a decree passed for the sale of the lands described in petition.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.

H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.
June 29, 1866. fee $3 45-6w.

State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1866.

Wiley Riggs, Adm'r of Daniel Riggs, dec'd.
vs.
Wilson Riggs, and others.
Petition to sell Lands.

In this case, it appearing to the court that the defendant, Wilson Riggs, resides beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Wilson Riggs to appear at the next court to be held for the County of Surry, at the Court-house in Dobson, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him, and decree for sale granted.

Witness, H. C. HAMPTON, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of May, 1866.

H. C. HAMPTON, c. c. c.
June 29, 1866. fee $3 45-6t.

Mail Contracts, Etc.

The following from Dr. Jobe, the Special Mail Agent for this State, will give the requisite information to our people, in regard to mail contracts, Postmasters, &c.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Jobe is about to visit the mountain district, in order to facilitate the opening of Post Offices and post routes in that section. We are pleased to be able to say that the Doctor is exerting himself to afford us mail facilities:

OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT,
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 13th, 1866.

By request of members of the Convention, I publish a short synopsis of the regulations of the Post Office Department, so that each member may procure a copy for reference.

1. No bid for conveying the mails will hereafter be considered, unless the "test oath" of the bidder is on file at the Department. A contractor must be twenty-one years old to enable him to give a legal bond. The proposals must be signed by the bidder or bidders. The guaranty by not less than two guarantors, and the certificate by a Postmaster or a judge of record.

Place a 5c revenue-stamp on it, and send by mail, direct to Contract Office, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

2. Persons whose names are sent on for appointment as Postmaster, &c, must be twenty-one, must take the "test oath," which must be sent with the bond after the appointment is made.

3. A lady who has a living husband cannot give a legal bond, therefore cannot be postmistress. Unmarried ladies and widows can. Applications for appointments must be sent to First Asst. Postmaster General.

Old Post Offices may be moved short distances to accommodate the neighborhood, without changing the name of the office.

Any one over 16 years may carry the mail, by taking the "test oath."

I hereby tender my thanks to the members of the Convention for their cheerful co-operation with me, and for the aid they have given me in establishing mail facilities in various parts of the State.

Hoping, hereafter, gentlemen, to receive more such acts of kindness at your hands, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

A. JOBE, Special Agt.
Raleigh Sentinel.

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing West, offers for sale his valuable tract of land with improvements, containing

283 ACRES,

situated in Davidson County, on the waters of Brushy Fork, three quarters of a mile from BETHANY MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY, 12 or 14 acres of which is good *Meadow*, and 60 or 70 acres *Woodland*.

The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain.

The improvements consist of a good two-story brick Dwelling, with a commodious wing, good, large double Barn, Blacksmith Shop, good well of water with pump, and all necessary outhouses.

There is also a thrifty young Orchard of good varieties of fruit on the premises.

This valuable property being near a good school, is a desirable location for persons wishing to educate children.

JOHN D. BODENHAMER.
Davidson County, N. C., June 8, 1866. [43-tf.

Executor's Notice.

I WOULD once more earnestly call upon those owing the estate of LEWIS BELO, dec'd, to make payment as soon as they possibly can. I believe that if the debtors were aware that his family is entirely dependent upon the proceeds, they would exert themselves more to make payment. Any one having claims against said estate, not yet presented, will please do so without more delay. E. A. VOGLER, Executor.
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-4t

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING, at the last term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for this county, qualified as Administrator of the estate of CHARLES COOPER, dec'd., I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Debtors to said estate will please make payment accordingly.

E. A. VOGLER, Adm'r,
with the will annexed.
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-4t

THRESHING MACHINES
AND HORSE POWERS.

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me. E. A. VOGLER,
Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

BINGHAM SCHOOL,
Mebaneville, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men, who cannot take a Classical course, an English and Commercial Department has been organized. For terms address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.
June 22, 1866 22-1m.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE,
WM. H. SMITH & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35-tf.

For Sale Cheap.

A SECOND HAND BUGGY—FOR CASH.
JOHN D. SIEWERS.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST
AND
BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,
SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage Received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies' Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and T immings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming IRON, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon, Starch, Sodas, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter. Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound bars, Match es, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article o *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* or medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Churns, Pine Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick.

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL BARTER FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., May, 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S
Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with
J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with
J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

VALUABLE
MILL AND LANDS
FOR SALE.

INTENDING TO move West, the subscribers offer for sale their valuable MILLS with 42 ACRES OF LAND on Middle Fork, 2½ miles South of Salem, N. C. The Mill-seat is one of the best in all this section There is 11 feet head, estimated to be equal t 30 horse power. There is one Corn and on Flouring Mill, propelled by two 8 feet overshо wheels. The machinery nearly new.

One SAW MILL with vertical wheels in running order. The mills are on a short canal, not far from the dam.

Those wishing to buy, will call and see for themselves.

S. H. & L. C. LAUGENOUR.

ALSO.

The subscriber offers for sale 30 ACRES OF LAND, with good Orchard, adjoining the above mentioned Mill Tract, on the East.

Also on the West, 82 ACRES, with Woodland, Orchard, Meadows; and with bottom in cultivation.

Also 63 ACRES, 1½ miles down the creek from said Mills, nearly half good bottom, with a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.
Forsyth Co., N. C., May 19 1866. 40-3m

SPRING GOODS.

PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the

Great Fall in DRY GOODS.

They are therefore prepared to sell many good at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
Ladies' Dress Goods
OF EVERY VARIETY.
NOTIONS
OF ALL KINDS.
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the publi generally to give them an early call.

☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES. ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.
Salem, April 21, 1866. 36-3m.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ 1866. ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about."

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'r
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ !!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address, HENRY R. COSTAR,
482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,030 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American. N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda,	Epsom Salts,	Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't,	Ess. Lemon,	Ess. Cinamon,
Copperas,	Ex't Logwood,	Indigo,
Madder,	Venetian Red,	Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee,	&c.	&c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pocket, dressing tuck, &c. Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop
Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

NEW GROCERY STORE
AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.

Just received and receiving by
J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33-3m.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED
AND
WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry
and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and old Silver Ware. F. W. LEINBACH.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 19th, 1866. 40tf

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his previous stock, some months ago he has now spent some time in PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a new, large and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be found to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlesticks, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, and fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Curry-combs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulphur, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c. &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c. containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., October, 1865.

GET THE BEST.
Inventors, Mechanics and Manufacturers.
1866! 1866! 1866!

The Best paper in the United States for Mechanics, Inventors and Machinists, is the

Scientific American.

It is the largest in size, and has by far the widest circulation of any other paper of its class in the country. It is published weekly. Each number contains sixteen pages, with numerous illustrations.

The numbers for the year make two volumes, 416 pages each. It also contains a full account of all the principal inventions and discoveries of the day. Also, valuable illustrated articles upon tools and machinery used in workshops, manufactories, steam and mechanical engineering, woolen, cotton, chemical, petroleum and all other manufacturing and producing interests. Also Firearms, War Implements, Ordnance, War Vessels, Railway Machinery, Electric, Chemical and Mathematical apparatus, Wood and Lumber Machinery, Hydraulics, Oil and Water Pumps, Water Wheels, etc., Household, Horticultural and Farm Implements—this latter department being very full and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.

Articles embracing every department of Popular Science, which every body can understand and which everybody likes to read.

Also Reports of Scientific Societies, at home and abroad, Patent Law Decisions and Discussions, Practical Recipes, etc. It also contains an official list of all the Patent Claims, a special feature of great value to inventors and owners of Patents.

The Publishers also act as Agents for the procuring Patents for new inventions.

A new volume of the Scientific American commenced January 1.

TERMS:—$3 per year—$1 50 for six months—Ten copies for one year, $25 Canada subscriptions 25 cents extra. Specimen Copies sent free.

Address: MUNN & CO.
No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND despatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

Soda Fountain for Sale.

A. T. ZEVELY.
Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testments

Can be procured by applying to
Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.
Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old, one passing the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 19th, 1866. 40tf

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

The undersigned have the pleasure of announcing that on the 4th of June they will issue the first number of a New Illustrated Journal to be called

"THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES."

Though there are already a large number of Periodical Publications of the kind we propose to issue, and there is therefore no positive necessity for the establishment of another, still, we intend to fill a vacancy in this connection which has long been felt, to the injury of many meritorious sheets.

It is impossible at the present time to obtain any paper of the least merit, for less than Three Dollars per annum, and an illustrated one for not less than Four Dollars. Our intention is, therefore, to issue a Journal of the same size as "Harpers," or "Frank Leslie's," the contents of which shall be equal to theirs in merit, and to charge but half of their price, namely, Two Dollars per year. We shall aim to present a weekly history of passing events, illustrated by woodcuts in the highest style of the art, and interspersed with original novels, romances, tales, adventures, concise biographies, laughable anecdotes, wit, humor, squibs, inimitable caricatures, literary, personal and scientific items, etc., etc.

In thus charging so small a sum for their paper, the publishers of the "Mirror of the Times" expect to be rewarded with a subscription list which shall remunerate them for their necessary outlay of both "mind and matter."

Subscription price for one year, $2 00
" " six months, $1 25

No free copies. No advertisements inserted.

Address all subscriptions and editorial matter to W. S. SANDFORD & CO., Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

A SOUTHSIDE HISTORICAL WAR NOVEL.

Third Edition just ready.

SURRY OF EAGLE'S NEST,

or, the Memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia—Edited from the Mss. of Col. Surry, by John Esten Cooke, with four full page illustrations. 12mo., cloth, 420 pages. Price $2 25.

Following Closely with Jackson from the beginning of the Valley Campaign to his death; in conflict with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby, Pelham and other celebrities, we have a vivid picture of events very near at the South. In a word, whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with a truthful delineation of social events, fine drawing of character, and a faithful picture of one of the most unique of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English and in an unusually attractive style, this book will be a welcome guest.

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of price.

T. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
459 Broome Street, New York.
(Late Boston & Huntington.)

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's fee, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., June 1st, 1866.